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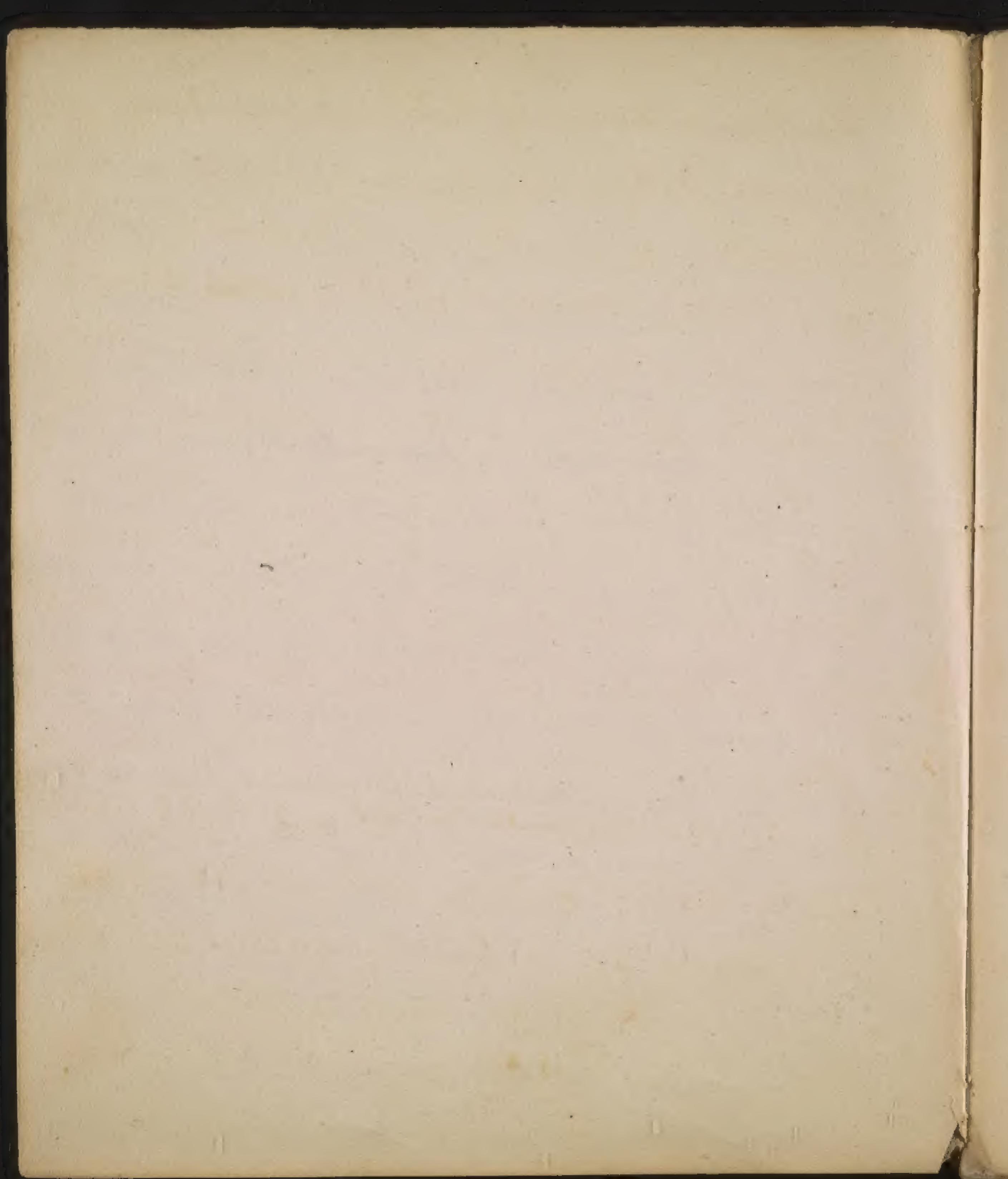
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on the line of fever.

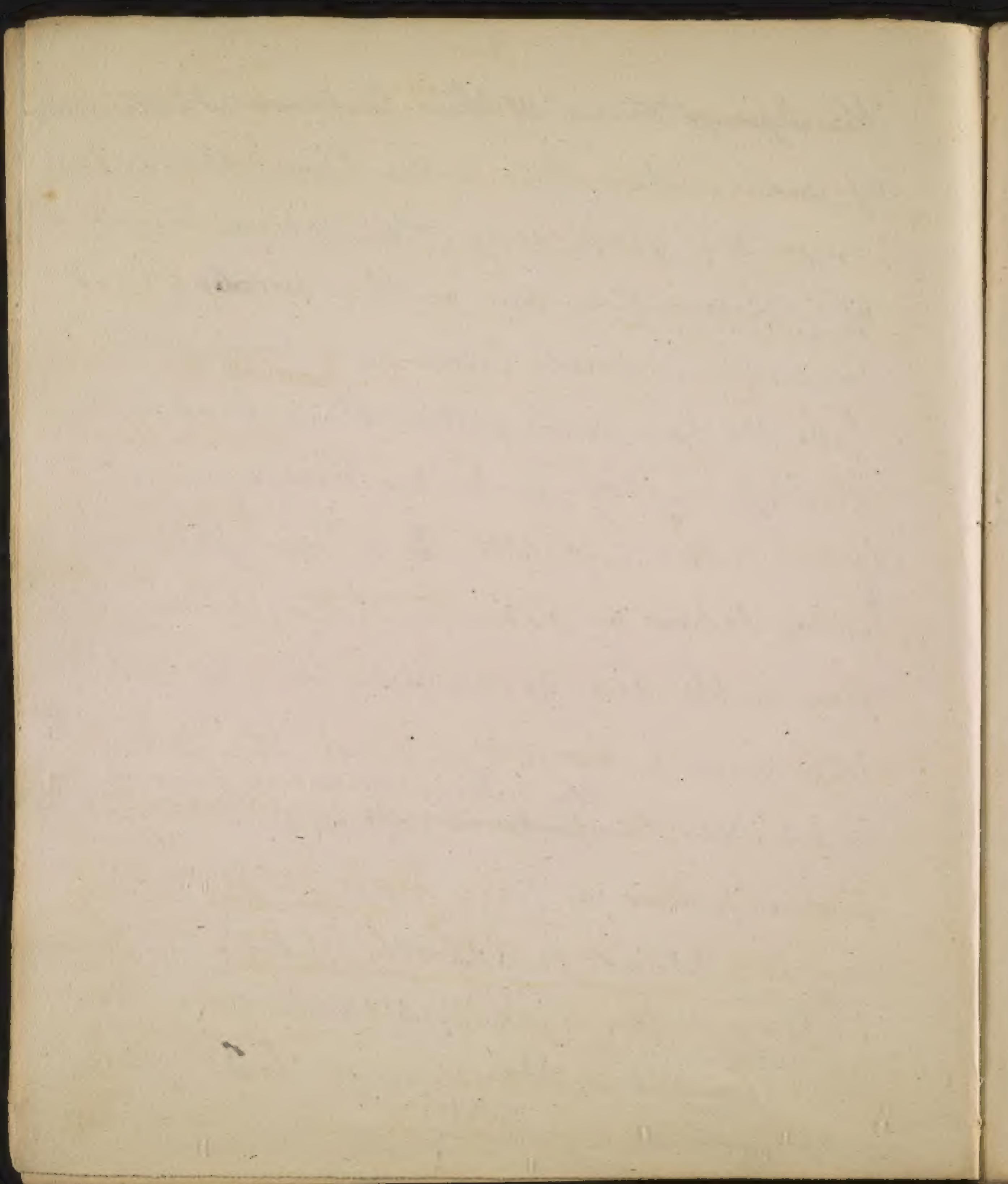
なり



we should now in the order of
our syllabus to treat of the cure of fever
morbis fiction,
accompanied with feb[er], but there is
an intermediate grade of fever called the
Typhoid which partakes of the character
of the synochus or ~~synoche~~^{morbis} synoche, and
of the typhus fever, and in which the
medicines for both are ~~attenuately~~ or
occasionally indicated. we use it most
frequently in the juncerville fever &
in the scarlatina and now & then in
the jail fever - the bilious fever & even
in the phthisy. It shott there ~~are~~^{are}
none of the primary forms of fever
that do not sometimes assume it.
Sometimes a fever ~~comes on~~^{comes on} attacks with



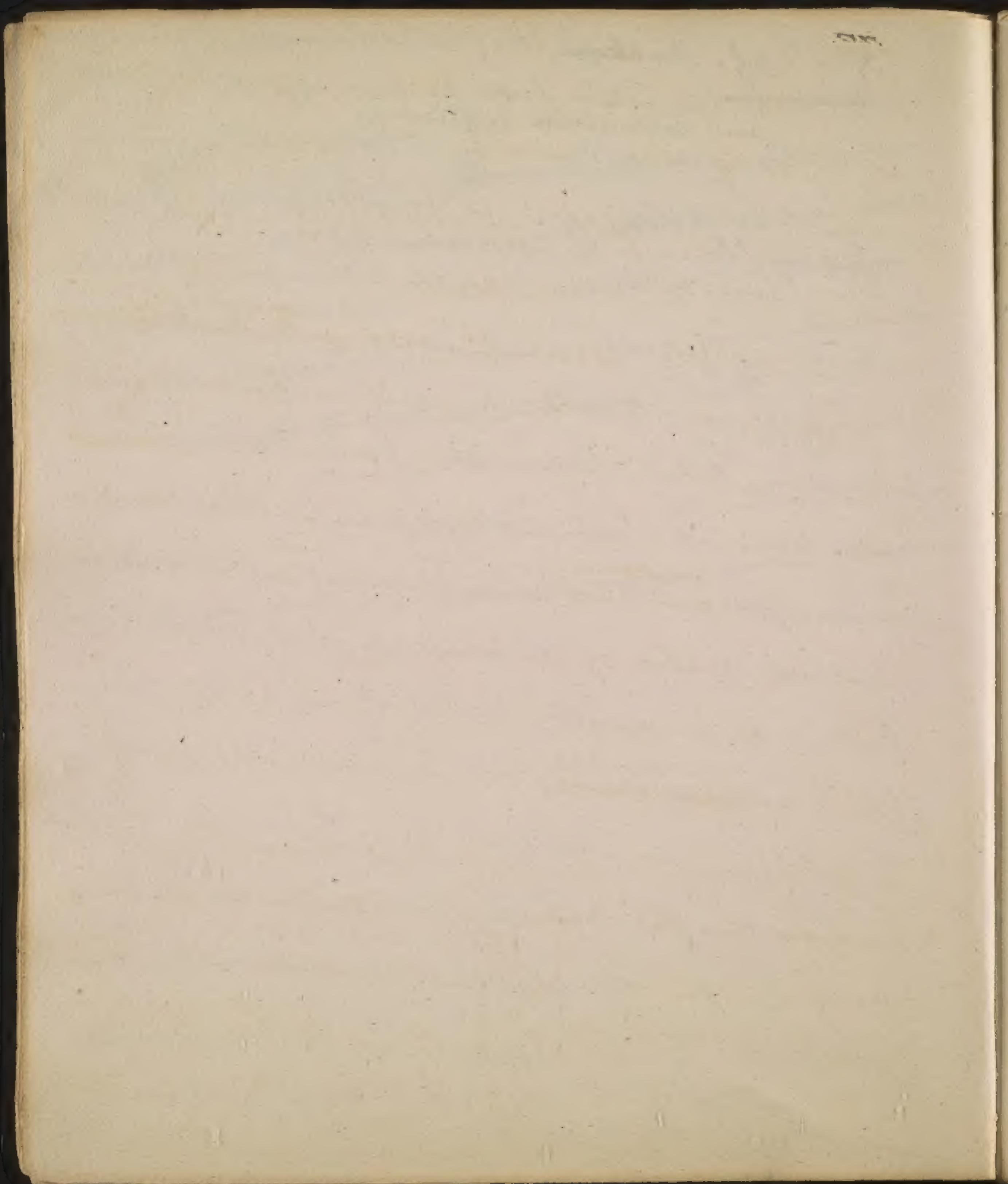
the symptoms of this intermediate grade of fever. When this is the case, the disease creeps on gradually. The patient complains of indisposition two or three ~~other~~ days & sometimes weeks before he is confined to his bed. He has during this time head aches, restless nights - disturbed dreams - a dry thin - weak appetite. He is soon fatigued with labor or exercise. No chills, or a very feeble one introduces the attack of the fever which confines the patient. The pulse is somewhat frequent, to his bed. The ~~pulse~~ is soft & a little jerking, but in point of force upon a par with a natural or healthy pulse. The skin is ^{hot &} dry - the head bewildered - and the tongue ^{partially or} alternately moist and dry. It sometimes continues for 20 or 30 days.



without an intermission & with obscure remissions with but little change in its symptoms except ascending or descending in their force, but so little as scarcely to be perceptible. But it in this state it has received from Dr Butler the name of the slow nervous fever. But it more frequently ~~descends~~ into that state of fever which is called typhus, in which the ~~fever~~ pulse is weak & frequent, with a barely perceptible febrile jick in the ~~it~~ - the ~~fever~~ tongue ^{as teeth} and ~~furred & of~~ ^{is} covered with a dark mouth are dry - the skin dry & cool, color. ~~Even the teeth increased with~~ ^{the} ~~fever~~ or more often partially hot & moist. The bowels are constipated, or loose - the patient is stupid - ~~or~~ ^{or} convulsive, etc.

v This delirium has been called "delirium
nuit" by Dr Cullen. Sometimes this delirium
assumes the symptoms of the chronic state
of madness, in which state it is called by Dr
Cullen "Typhomania". - There is a delirious
~~or~~ ~~sense of apprehension~~ the lower
limbs are elevated to prevent the body de-
scending to the foot of the bed - glandular swelling,
abscesses and gangrene generally form the last
stage of this disease.

Often deaf. ~~He sleeps~~⁴ His jaw is generally fallen.
Delirious. His hands are affected with
and convulsive motions,
tremors, and even his tongue trembles
in his attempt to protrude it. Towards
the close of the disease which often con-
tinues for several weeks, the stools and
urine pass involuntarily, and a rattling
delirium takes place. The fever with these
symptoms has been called by Dr. Butler the low
fever. There is a foundation for these
distinct grades of fever. You will find them
both very accurately described by Dr. Butler in
his history of the infantile eruptive fever. Dr
Thompson has described them likewise, but
he has confounded the two grades or states of
fever, under the general name of the low
fever. — There are several vulgar errors
upon the subject of these states of fever
which



know

5

I think it's important to know what others are doing.

It's important to know

what other companies have done.

If I had my own factory, I would do the same thing.

The others have different little rooms

and offices all over the office

and the "board" room



6



It is as well proposed that the
explosion of the mine be attributed
to an accident.



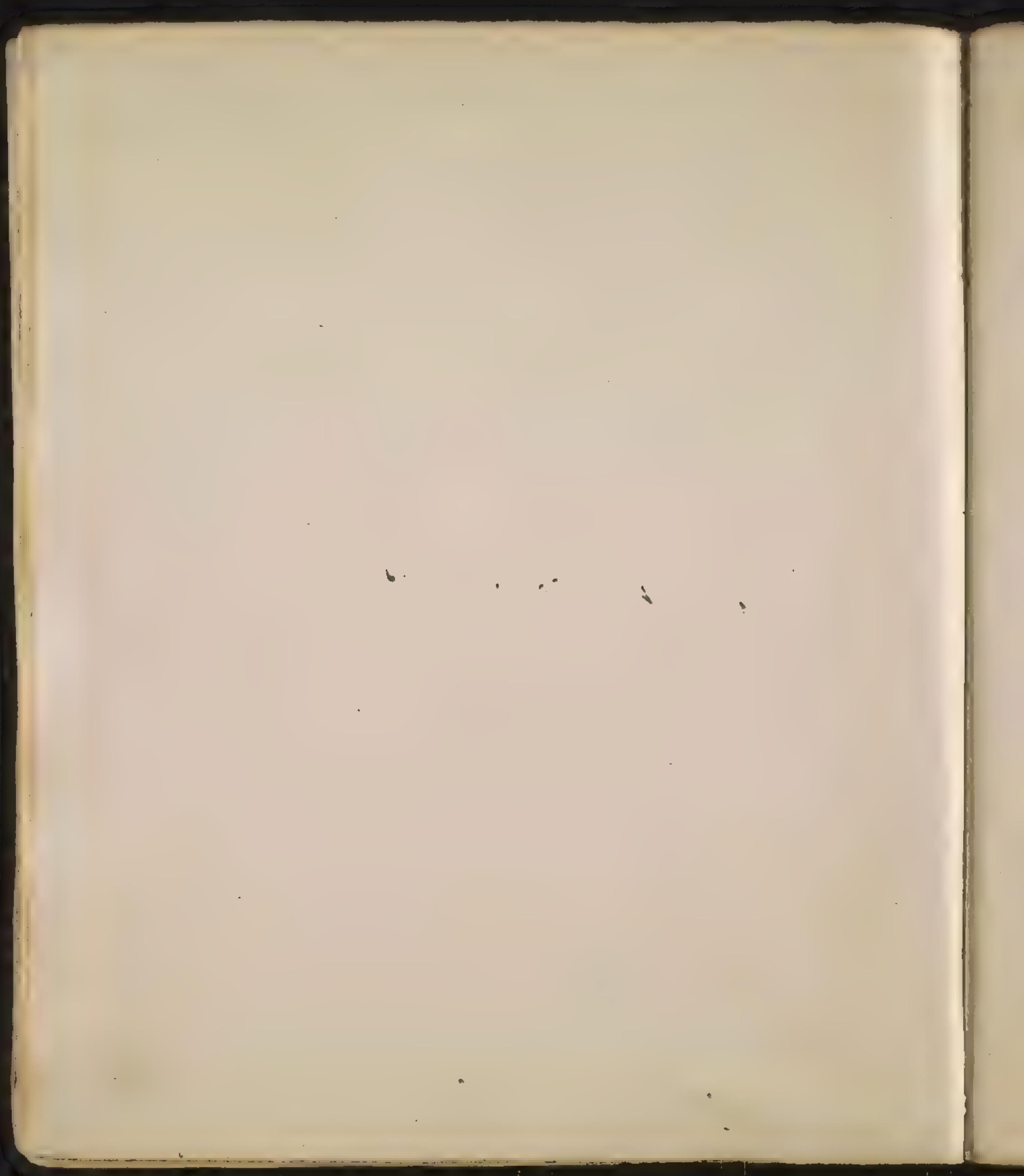
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the following morning, but I did not succeed
in getting up early enough to go ashore. I did not
get away until about 10 A.M., and did not get back
until about 1 P.M. The weather was very bad
all day, and I could not get ashore at all. I had
to wait until the next morning to bear of the
fortress.

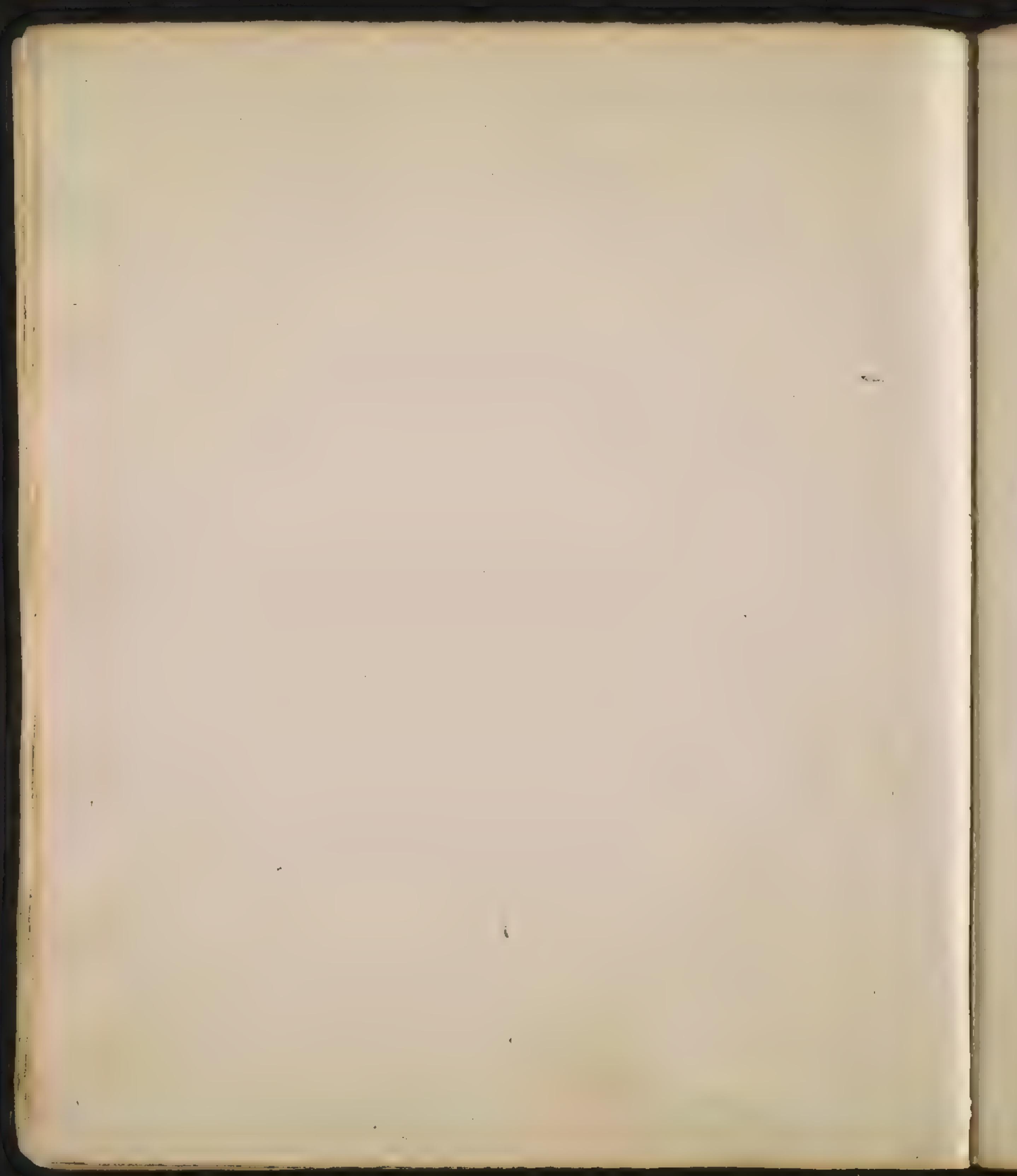
After breakfast the two men who had been called
the "hippies" were sent to get me. They were
two young men, pinkish skin, and with
unwashable signs of which
they were evidently ignorant, than ever after
being taken into the company of the English
and Frenchmen. The English and French
were constantly carrying on a conversation of
matters of their own, which I did not understand,
with pointed questions to each other, in



Ministries and in the cause of
Christianity and in the cause of
the poor and the suffering
and the ignorant. I have done
the best I could. I have
given my first love and have
given it to the poor and to
the suffering and to the
diseased. I have given it to
the aged and to the
young and to the
poor and to the
sick and to the
diseased. But I object to the
way I have done it. I do
not like to do it. There were two sides
to it. One side was the blood of
the poor and the suffering.



to move in the course of the blood and
thus in the mucous lining of the blood vessels
the blood. Below the lower part of the wing
the veins run over all parts of the
wing and return to the heart. The veins
are easily seen in the upper part of the wing.
The cause of the thickening of the skin
and the increase in weight
and thus create obstructions
in the circulation in all of these areas
and lead to the disease. It is
also observed that the
skin becomes thicker
and thicker for the sake of
protection. This it does with
the skin.



6

met me here and I am indebted
to his advice for the following
outline of my paper.

In writing the paper I have
made of country habits it is well to
use light brown ink and to have
the paper off-white. It is good
to use one of the American
inks. Dioxine ink was used
at one stage in the process of the
writing. It is however with the pen
and the pencil that one can do the
best work. One can do the best
work with the pen and the pencil.
The author of the paper should
be careful of his handwriting
as the reader will be no less
conscious of the quality of the
paper he uses or of the quality of
the author's handwriting.



12

beginning of next. Let us see what are the
changes to be made to the ^{present} ~~present~~
list of marriage. Tellico ~~Cherokee~~ 1st 20.
and 21.

Can now where there is no ladder, be
able to use it in the grass. They have
a small effect in softening the place
it can be allowed to a fine
height. It is however fit it because its
so hard in a ladder in the grass. So
long as the ladder is not so
long as the valley so short in the
ladder will do the job
in the grass.

S. George. & Clancy has submitted a
proposal to the Board of commissioners
of the Cherokee nation. To grant to
them a right to the low land of



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you I subject to them. But if he was well the
1st & 2d or 3d plate of fever I have no doubt
if this gift and offering. They carry off
the 2d never & several impressions. The
2d & 3d must be fine. These & we do not
see these times a break.

Take on the 2d & 3d plate of fever
what you had in the last of "the bilious fever"
as provided by me a form of the bilious fever
which last will go off & all be well
I am sure.

In addition to the warm water we need
a cloth to put on the warm water. This keeps up a constant
flow of water. This keeps up a constant
circulation of the fluids and causes
the brain and abdominal circulation
to increase.

In addition with cold water and bed baths
it refreshes. & all will be most safe

to the Lord Jehovah's rest 290

U & it is possible & Johnson's words of
negotiation might be exchanged with him
in the course of his movement I can only
see nothing in its favor from a political
point of view.

no action.

of legislation. This country has succeeded
in the task of government all the more easily
because it is not so large. It is difficult
to get a majority of the people to agree
on a single measure. It may be divided
into two classes, those who are
in favor of the bill & those
who are against it. In the case of
the legislation of the public
subsidies for the universities
there is more danger from the
death from an ignorant state of the
matter, than from a wise firmament a day
or two late. Expedited action in the national
assembly would worse down, or destroy
the nation's state with a small degree of a
negligence in the execution of its
great interests, may prove very painful.
I hope a will call to mind the motto

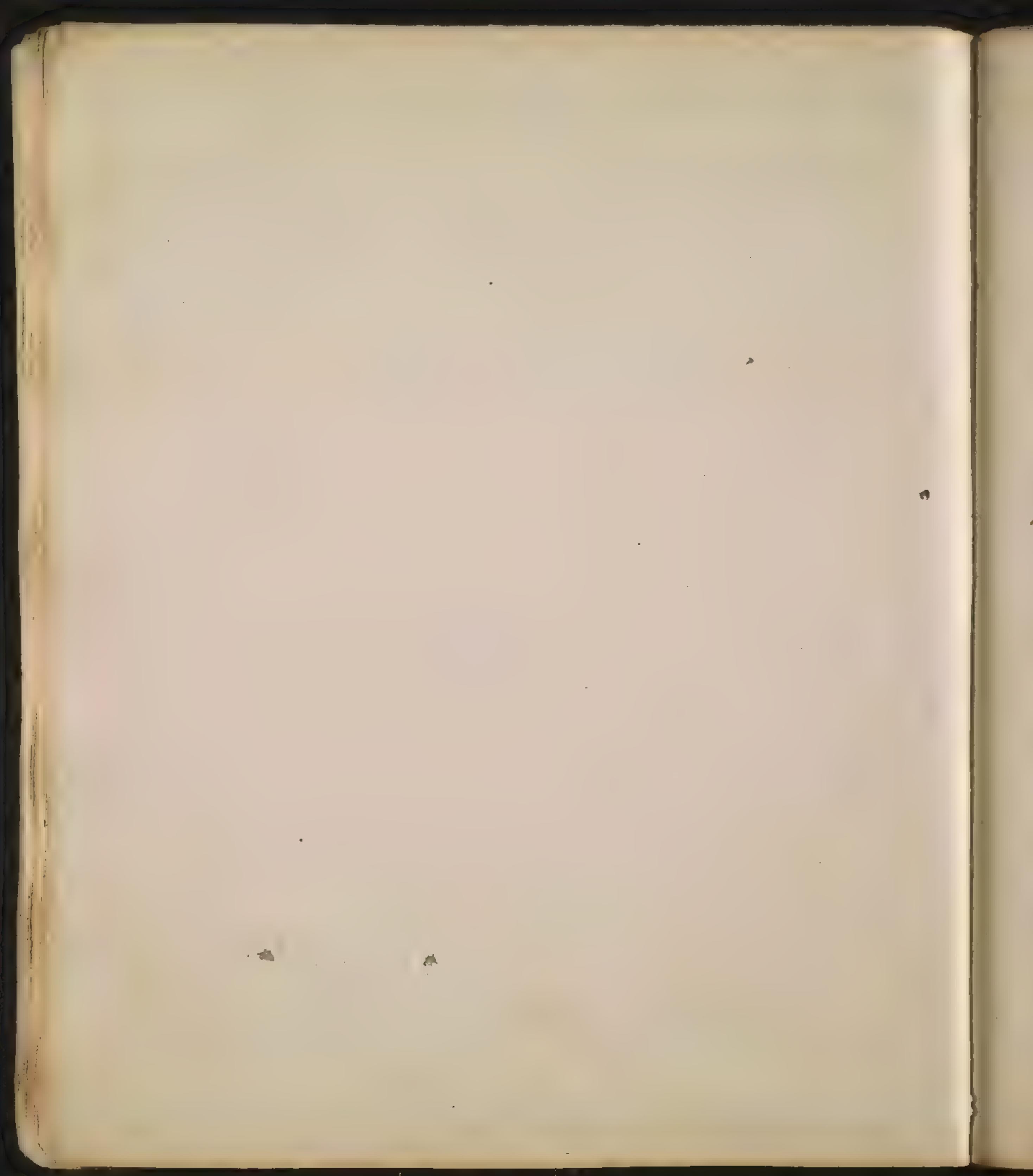


by a large collection of timber placed in
them. Should the gate which connects the two
of them be suddenly opened and its force be
too great to overcome the obstructions. The
water would be the destruction of the
whole works and perhaps of all
the water course and suburbs of all
the adjacent grounds; But I suppose all such
acts of the water being sudden & light,
and capable of being remedied by a large
drain or a few trees remain in the water
course, but that they are so placed as to be
overcome by the force of the water in a sufficient
time. In this case, by
opening the gate which communicates with
the force of the water, acting upon
the obstructions, would probably remove
the obstructions if it did not injure the sides of the hill
and the adjacent grounds. The inundation
of the water in this case should be gradual.



More should its sudden action be employed
until a more favorable occasion. And then
it would be like a man who
first wants to be sure in the details
of his plan before he begins to put it
into execution. If it becomes public before
then, then it will be easily known
that the war of the slaves, continue to
it. It do not, however, this was as easily to
be done, as it was to be believed in our country.

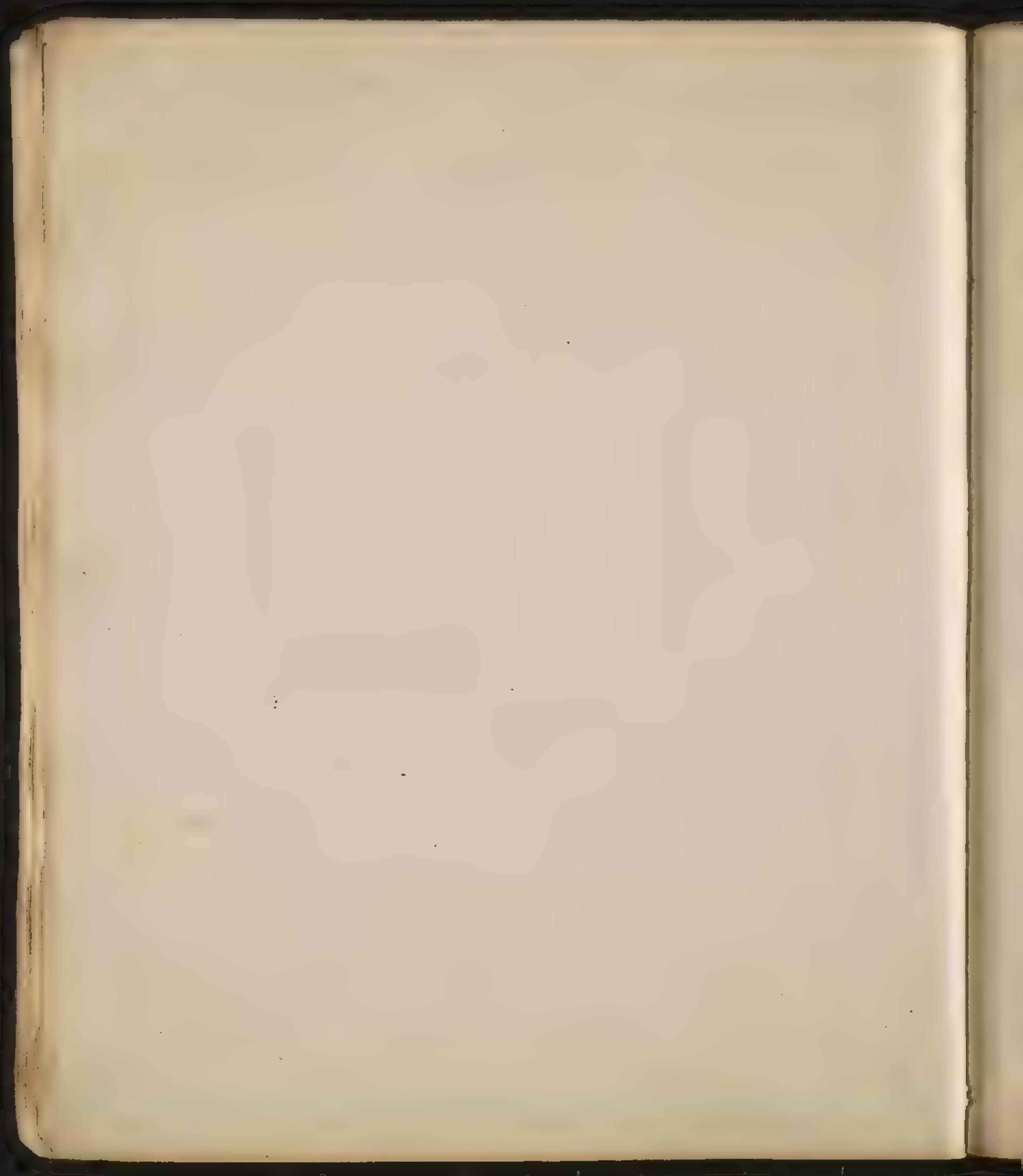
Now, if this date of execution is well
and safe in a few words, that is equally
true of the execution of our plan.
We must make full information
in existing actions. Then, to make
out for those, and to speak to
the slaves, to give them a
full and exacting account of our plan
to good rebels, and afterwards to in-
vade to have a bold & vigorous action
in the field of operations there,



or in other words to produce a natural instead of
an artificial action in the blood vessels, so as
to capable of that re-action.

The organ next in importance is the heart which
is composed of two parts called the atria or auricles.
and the ventricle. The ventricle is called the *myo* or *myo* *cardiacus*.
The ventricle is the greater part of the heart, and
the auricles are the smaller, and the greater
part of the heart is composed of muscle fibers,
which are arranged in three layers. These three layers
are called the longitudinal, transverse, and circular.
These three layers are arranged in the same
order in all the organs of the body.

The heart acts upon the blood vessels in
the same manner as the lungs do upon the air,
and the heart does this by making the blood
move from one organ to another. This
process is called circulation, and it is
done in the following way:



18

It is not at all possible that the
present system of protection can be
permissible - the system is impossible to improve
in form of all we do - ~~but it is~~ ^{is} ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~bad~~
and if I had pleasure in it which
I could by saying they put too
much time to work and overwork
it will. Sometimes the people of the
people of the country have
such bad habits and attempts
to save their money and provide for life - with
the result that the money has been spent
the man's health as well as the money. The man
is asked by his employer to be a member
of a club - Alibert has very properly
called the form of free way service.
The organization may be a ^{kind} of
a man to be responsible. There

For a number of facts opposed to putrefaction in the blood in malignant fever I refer you to my history of ~~the~~ phenomena & To those facts I shall mention one more. Dr Hamilton in his lectures upon Anatomy in the University of Glasgow used to tell his pupil that while he attended Dr Wm Hezter's dispensing theatre in London he uniformly observed dead bodies that he had received on them which you know are produced by what is called a putrid fever, putrefied however than bodies that die of fevers without those supposed marks of putrefaction.

Thomson

found to have no malignant growths
 in either of these cases. The tumor
 which I removed was about the size of
 a pigeon. They are both of sheets of
 thin muscle, and a little fat. A small
 portion of it, I find, a transverse
 section of it looks like a tortoise.
 It has been succeeded by great swelling
 and inflammation, but the muscle
 which covers them is still so powerful,
 that it does not permit those hairs of the
 skin to rise. This state is called
 edema. The skin with the yellow
 color of the blood. The blood is generally
 thickened, giving the moderate degree of redness
 seen in the skin. This has been observed to affect
 the human body in whatever it has done it
 powerfully

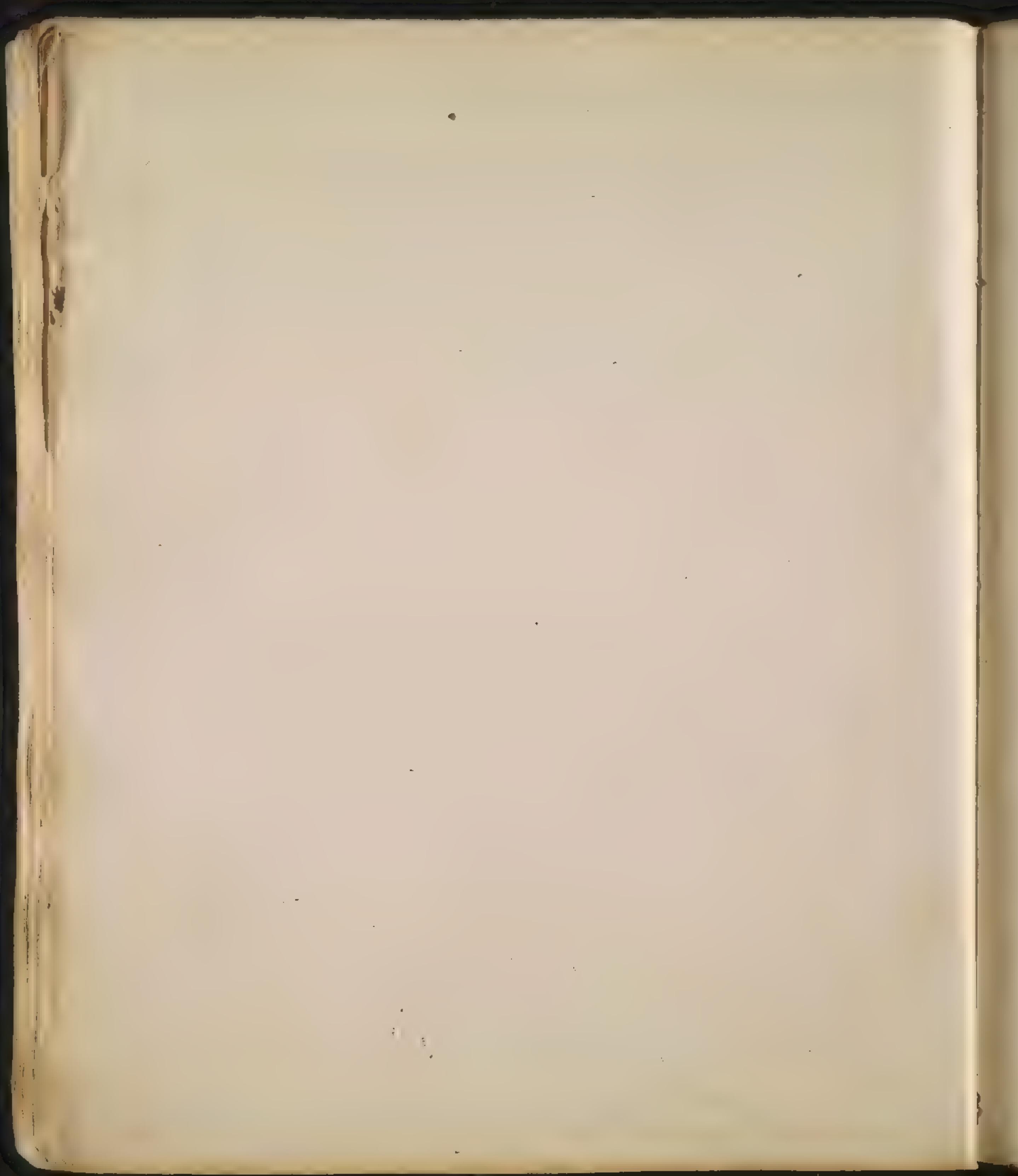


To the hand it acts like a noose or
and to destroy its capacity of life.

There is a difference between the
harmless burns from sun or electric travel,
that is, burns of blood vessels acting too
easily upon it. And to prevent the capa-
city of life, there is a distinct kind of
burns, or burns of the balance of disease
and in some not only in the vessels
and of blood but in the blood
and tissues and deficient tissues no-
tice the same effects, of course the remedies
are the same. There are external
and internal cures.

They have been divided into external
and internal cures.

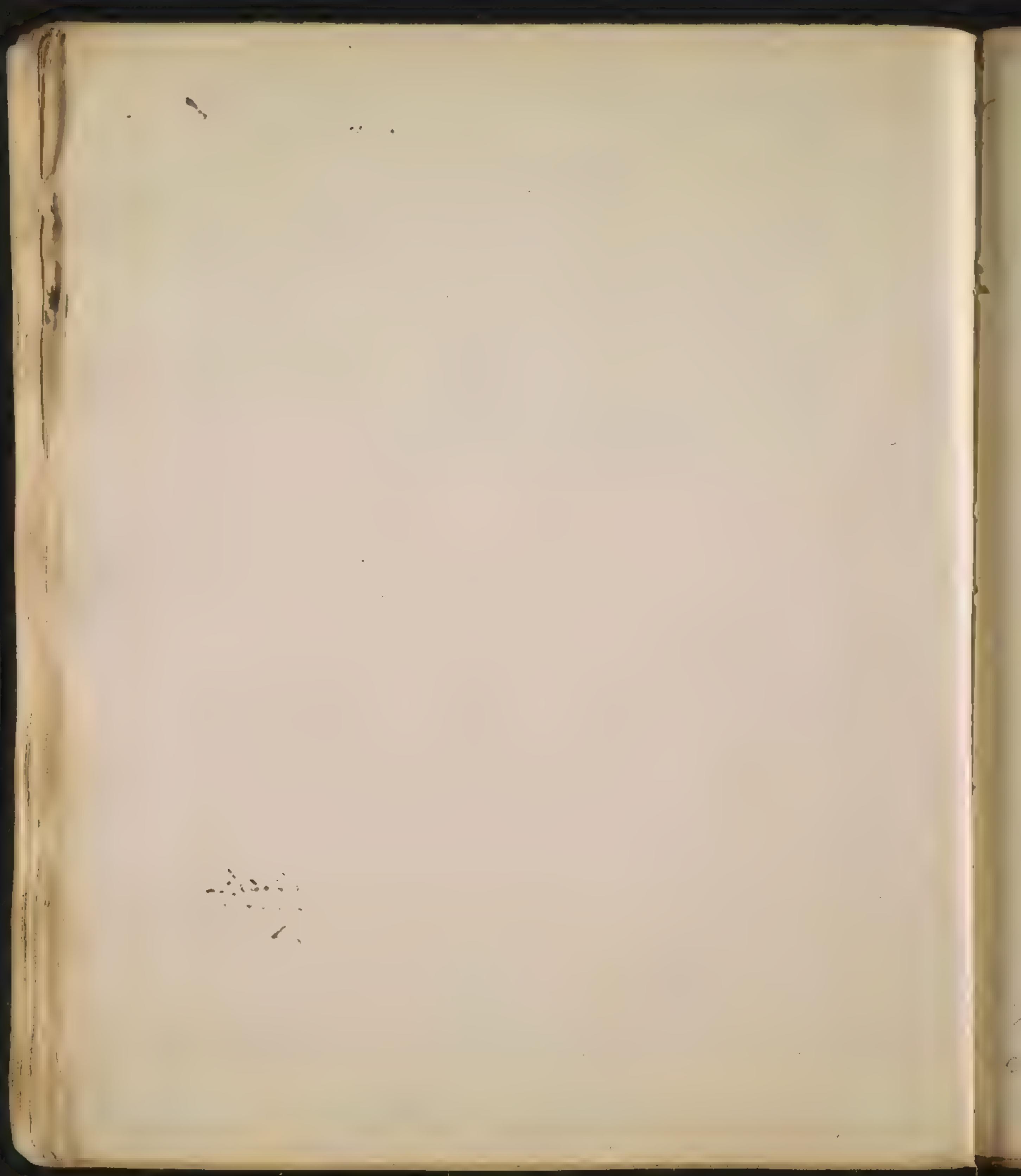
The external cures may be



to which I am attached.

The following will include the
whole and simple statement
of the bill.

The external fomentations
and collyriums applied to the nose lower
extremities, external region of the bowels
and Horner's - the warm ~~warm~~ bath
affusion of cold water - blisters - late-
plasters



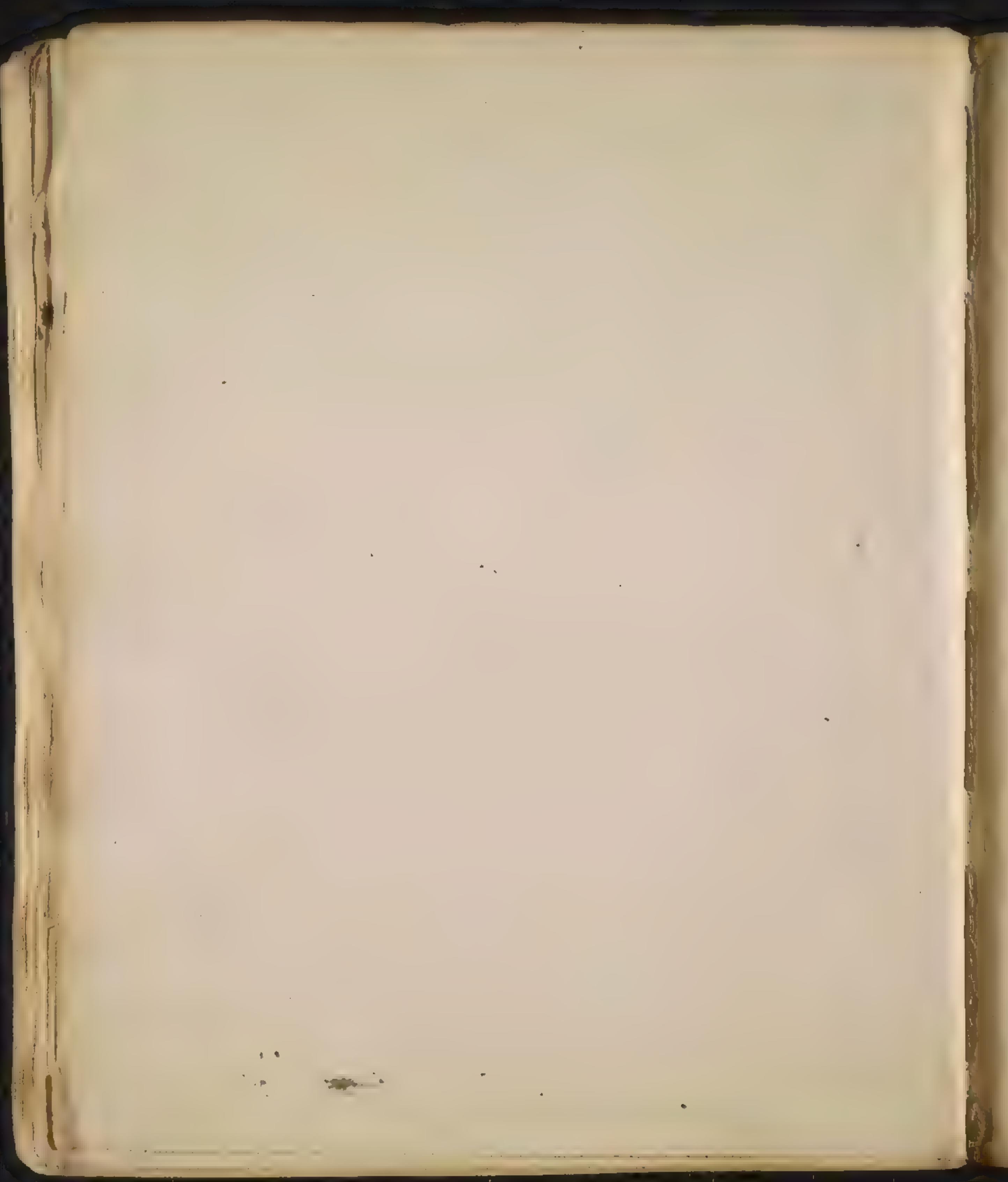
bottle banks - easier boiling water - heating
gas and light. applications to the water

I would like to add a first of
Cognac & brandy & wine & those

of home made wine

the next is a very large glass in which
you make wine & all you can eat
first.

Wine is a most agreeable medicinal wine
in these states of fever. It softens the air, as
a portion ~~is~~ ^{of} concentrated water
spirit - apparently ~~supers~~^{super} saturated with
salt & vinegar ~~the~~ water & ~~supers~~^{super} fine
a quantity of water, - of course it is medicinal,
some water of wine, - of course it is medicinal,
now adding a little quantity the quantity
to be given should depend upon the value
of the wine. The white wine ~~such~~^{as}
Champagne, Madeira, Serrilla & others contain
an acid wine & antiseptics probably, so which
gives a less acidity of the wine, and therefore



The words of medicine bear
 Many of the virtues such as putrid & acrid &c.
 Intensity of a spirit to two parts of the former
 The former to two parts of the latter
 and hence due to three parts ~~to~~ of the latter
 having been given in the cure of fevers, Malaria
~~had~~ been given in the cure of fevers, Malaria
 and with safety & advantage. Some prescri-
 bers with safety & advantage have pre-
 scribed them with safety in those prescriptions
 the syrups & pastes of the military hospitals
 of the United States. They may be given alone,
 or with the ~~water~~^{or} the wine of some kind
 or diluted with ~~water~~^{water}, at the discretion
 of the patient. It is remarkable that pa-
 tients in these states of fever & ague free or
 free of the gouty & rheumatic diseases
 can drink two or three bottles in
 a day without feeling the least uneasiness.
 Last evening of intoxication from them.
 It is of consequence to know this fact, for
 I once lost a student of medicine in an
 attack because his parents would
 not permit him to drink so much wine
 as his disease required, besides the

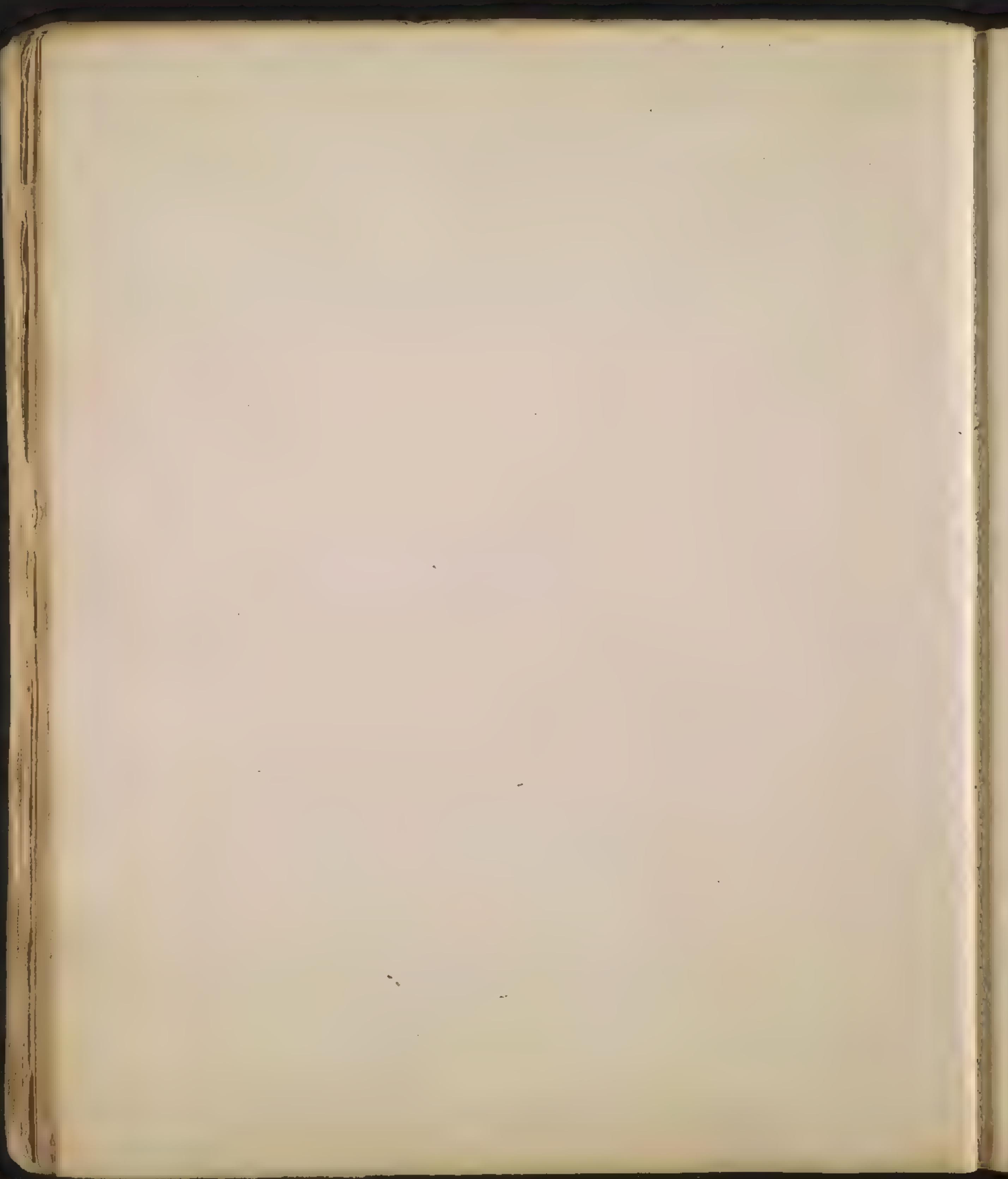


should pass into idemnity in a state of incivication.

2 Of the small liquors Porter should be preferred. It is better than any other Porter because it is old and as it is kept longer before it is sold than any other small liquor, it is not so liable to be adulterated in that it can be known due to these bottles if it may be taken in a bag according to the rule of the system.

3 Distilled spirit ~~not~~ should be given to persons who have been ill, habit of drinking when in health, for their systems will not feel the more subtle effects of wine and porter. There are cases in which they are necessary to the persons who have been habitually temperate. They are not used where a soothing effect is required. They are indicated likewise after wine and porter, ~~was~~ but this cease to be

A person took Spirit & wine of each a
Quart in one night with an equally
favourable issue to the disease. So much
was the sense of taste affected in this
person that the Spirit was as insipid
upon the tongue as Water. In cases
where Deglutition was impracticable,
the Spirit and wine were poured by
compulsion ^{down the throat} into the stomach. It was
remarked that Brandy quenched thirst
more than any other drink. It
acted by its stimulus diffusing morbid ex-
citement from the jones to every part
of the body.



it may be given dissolved in water and
blended with wine mixed with green walnuts
but it will not give any assistance
in removing the humor.
In its passage into the stomach.

An attempt has been made to divide
the fire of Phala in the new year every late
of year in order to destroy a leprosy and
which is supposed to be cured in it. This
year is not over, nor yet to thirty
which has led to it. Fisheries de la Goe
we are told, provided the same division
also abundant waters in contact to put on
a morbid air which he supposed to be
the cause of a malignant and dangerous
heat which prevailed in Leyden in
the year 1667. Two thirds of all who took
these waters died and died of want
of them probably from the same disease
as was liable to be



Mr. Wm. H. Moore.

of the 2nd in the old German speakable
of the 3rd of Arabic from a sort of own old
partial absorption of the
original. In other ~~grammatical~~ ^{grammatical} terms
there remains to whether it is known, which
case, it is evidently used. From this
it can be seen if it can be given any
in the sense of it can be given any

bound.
It bounded the known world. More strictly
and the wine from the vineyard was
brought to Sennacherib after many difficulties.
Not only did it bring up the
whole of the grain in its course upon the
mountain. The oil of an orange of all
the land. It is said to be good.
It is said to be good. The oil of an orange
of the mountain. It is said to be good.
The oil of an orange of the mountain. It is said
to be good. The oil of an orange of the mountain.
The oil of an orange of the mountain. It is said
to be good.

expensive

✓ Thus object to its being offensive to the
sense of smell & taste, to its being expensive
and often adulterated, I do not deny its being
occasionally given with Scurf, But I have
observed it is another store of diseases for
diseases, or Symptoms of diseases in which
all the common Stimulants of the System
have been previously given without Scurf.
In this case it acts by the sublimity of its
Properties, being exactly proportioned to the
tender remains of excitability of the System.
Its efficacy therefore depends ~~not~~ not upon its strength,
but its weakness as a Stimulus. It is this way it
✓ Upon the glands in increasing & upon
the Secretions - upon the

that subtle remedies prescribed by grandmothers
old women often perform cures of diseases which
have long resisted the most powerful stimu-
lating remedies.

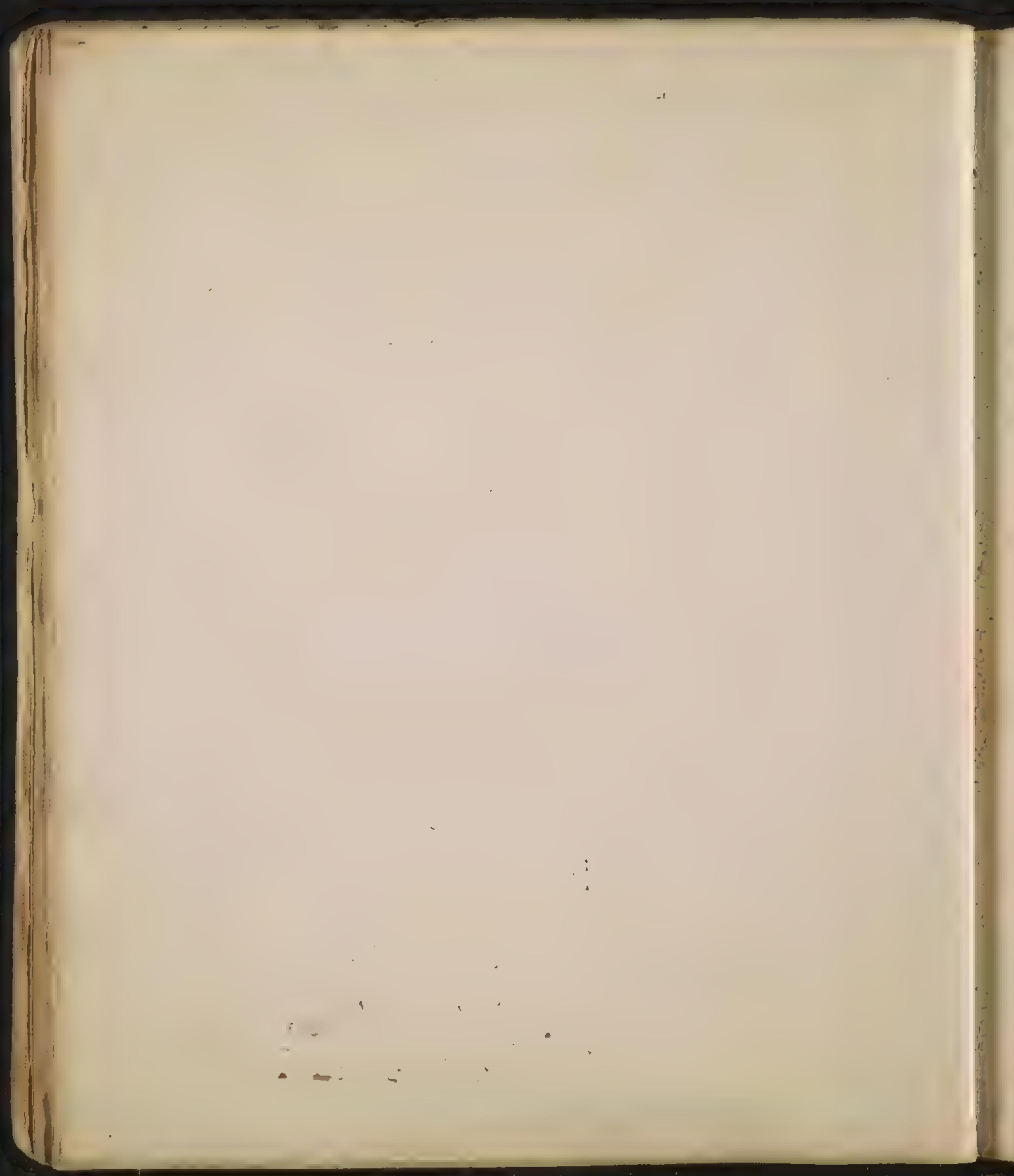
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with hyd. stoma of insect in the nervous
system, but ~~is~~ ^{is} no good
medicine. Opium has its ~~own~~ ^{own} well
calculated ^{very expensive} rates, & is to be
abstained, and its effects are ~~well~~ ^{well}
done and taken in the largest doses will
be no more generally useful I think
it may be laid aside, and the rest of the
use on the influence on water, solution of
Opium be substituted for it. While I
opine as to Opium is what the doctor
man, not all his hero, "use Opium". a
part of itself. ~~for~~ In helping Opium among
the remaining medicines I am aware of
dissent from Dr. Gallen and some other physi-
cian who have considered it as a stimulant,
but its effects upon the pulse increasing
the sympathetic in exciting & lessening
its force - by ^{the} ~~lessening~~ ^{lessening} its frequency - upon the
nervous ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ giving them tone - upon

which abut upon but are so seldom seen
as are those two or three of them.

—

the convulsions in convulsing their nerves,
 upon the brain in preventing or indu-
 cing fits ~~so~~ according to its dose - upon the
 mind in ^{inducing} delirious fits - upon the
 stomach in removing the flatulencies from
 it ~~and~~ the bowels in expelling the diarrhoea
^{and} heat upon the
 heat arise from irritability, afterwards it is
 produced weak or exciting a gen-
 eral itching, all prove it to be a stimulant.
 In this acting upon all the different systems
 of the body it differs from most all other stimulants
 for example ~~such as~~ ^{as} ~~it is~~ ^{and} ~~is~~ ^{not} ~~so~~ ^{so}
 opium the laudanum, or any other
 laudanum, volatile alkali and ~~and~~ ^{but} ~~so~~
 oil of amber upon the lungs
~~opium~~ upon the nerves, - bitter upon the
 brain and mind, - bitter upon the
 skin, and hot upon the hands,
 whereas opium operates on animal spirits
 over all the organs of the body. It differs



in its extensive effects³⁰
moreover from several of the marshy places
with which it has been infested have been lost
the same & little else exists & for all
of which there is no record.
and which will continue dangerous &
form in incusing sleep and causing pain,
and return, produce very material change
in their vicinity does now many of the
other islands. In short - while all the
islands that have been inundated by
the inundation to a hundred or twelve, which
was in a number of cases & quite upon the
shore of light, & fine sand, the inundation
has left them little different now from what
they were under the influence of the power
of nature.

Against its insensibility as a stimulant,
it has been said, distilled spirits have nothing.

v of gunpowder which would propel an 18
pound ball thro' a ~~bold~~ nine inch wall, under
if its force were divided, and spent upon
18 grape shot would scarcely ~~make~~ make
but a feeble impression upon it.



by mistake

the low state of fever. A gentleman who took ^{it} to take his usual dose of Laudanum instead of a table spoonful of a cordial syrup by mistake, in the lowest state of typhus fever, ⁱⁿ immediately fell into a profound sleep: and slept which he lay 48 hours. He awoke free of fevers - and pain and with the perfect exercise of his senses. After which he recovered in the usual manner. Soon after this fact was communicated to me I began to give Opium in the typhus fever. In conjunction with Dr Sam Duffield of this city, I introduced it into general use in the military hospitals of the United States during the revolutionary war, and with the happiest effects in the low fever of the hospital fever. This gives the American



Was it has been adopted in Great Britain,
but in very limited doses. Dr. Campbell
Hindal in England recommends it in high
doses in his pamphlet ^{Campbell} to cure the ty-
phus fever published about the year 1787.

The following rules should be attended to in
the exhibition of Opium in the treatment of
fever.

where you suspect great acu-
rability, begin by giving it in small doses & ten drops
of Laudanum will often compose the patient,
and ~~will~~ induce sleep. When a greater
quantity will prevent it by elevating the
system beyond the sleeping point. Patients who
complain of the want of sleep after taking a
Laudanum ^{the first time}, often tell us they ~~have~~ took too much
a dose of it, whereas their want of sleep ^{is}
more frequently occasioned by their taking
it in too large a dose. There are two
ways

V cases in which from faintness, or any
other cause sudden debility is induced upon
the system. The excitability is thus augmented,
and small doses of Laudanum induce
great effects. Distedman relates a case in the
medical spars of Edin^r in which a common
dose of Laudanum induced death in a
woman who had been suddenly debilitated
by taking an emetic.

Producing Sleep by means of Opium. 1 By giving exactly as much of it as will raise the system to the sleeping point. 2 By giving it in so large a quantity as to depress the system to the sleeping point by its excess of stimulus. The latter is always unsafe, ^{determinately} as it ~~disposes~~ the blood too powerful to the brain where it comes. This creates dispositions to effusion and death. By attending to this, giving abundance in the former way I have often induced easy sleep by giving from five to ten drops of it, when I am sure from 50 to 200 would not have induced it, or if they had, it would have been attended with the evils & have mentioned at the expense of the soul. This rule applies with equal force to those ^V who are of opinion it should be increased with the progress of debility. ~~because~~ I have often described how two to ten grains ^{of it in a dose of} a day in the

✓ Lewis when it induces sleep, and this
sleep does most good when it continues
for 8 hours, so as completely to break
up excitability, and thus prevent its
waste in useless sensations & motions. Take
~~the body in aiding it to induce protracted~~
~~& deep sleep that there be no protracted~~
~~tendency to vagrancy - opposition is~~
~~the brain see on I have said sleep is a disease,~~
~~that~~
~~it is, a healthy apoplexy. I have taken notice of~~
~~the salutary effects of the disease of thirst in conne-~~
~~- trating morbid excitement in the glands, & thus~~
~~defending more vital parts of the body from it in~~
~~the same manner that a feverish affusion~~
~~produces its salutary effects. Now why array =~~

to his fever, and from two to six grains
of it at a time for the Scarlet fever, again
and an half of it to one grain in every
hour for eight hours with great advantage.
There is no limiting the dose of this medicine,
when given at first in moderate quantities.
A Bouquet of Paris took an hundred grains
of it in the day for a cold with asthma, and
also to his complaint. If it ~~was~~ given
in short doses I believe it is because it is
taken in too small doses. It does most

3 It should be given during the day in small
doses as well as in large doses at night. In
cases of extreme weakness, the pulse failing
be watered down in flaps & if it flag, the
patient should be washed, and a fresh dose
of the same should be given. More
than want of neglect of this practice
and patients die in this shape in the

= sleep be made to perform the same salutary purpose by abstracting ^{subtile} morbid actions from every part of the body and concentrating them in the brain? In this way as I shall say hereafter, Nature often brings on the crisis of a low typhus fever, and in this way we observe the generally carries off the disease of drunkenness. The sleep in both those

It should be given in some doses is from 12 to 24, or 30 hours. Recollect what was said in our Therapeutics that we are too tender of the brain in translating a disease from one part of the body to another. Its retaining its ~~original~~ ^{own} healthy organization ^{survivors of head & neck} especially repeated under the ~~protracted~~ ^{affection} of hypochondriasis for 20, or 30 years, - under protracted for and of drunkenness during a long life, show that that ~~would~~ the brain is a much harder viscus than has generally been supposed. Take care only in giving Opium to induce sleep or protracted sleep, that there be no previous tendency to congestion or effusion of water in the brain. It will =

be done first.

It ~~should~~ ^{will} then be laid aside
until preparations of ~~spina~~ for a few or
when the spleen becomes insensible to
its action, and other stimulants used in its
place.

When the opium ceases to act throughout
the body in common doses,
or when it produces pain in the head, or
cannot be given it by way of
the nose. Remember the fact of hæmorrhage
and ^{and} ~~the~~ ^{over} ~~cessation~~ of respiration will
double the ~~cessation~~ of respiration will
cause ^{to} act upon the system when
injected into the bowels. ~~but~~

^{6th} ~~Follie~~ In proportion as the patient recovers,
the irritability of the system is restored. The
use of Laudanum should be limited in the same
ratio that it was increased with the decay, or
loss of irritability.

generally in safe where there has been
little or no previous delirium, or headache,
and where the blood vessels have been
~~more and~~ ~~so~~ ~~so~~ ~~so~~ patients sufficiently emptied of their
blood by previous bleeding, or the abstraction
of aliment by a long duration of the
fever. return to p. 35.

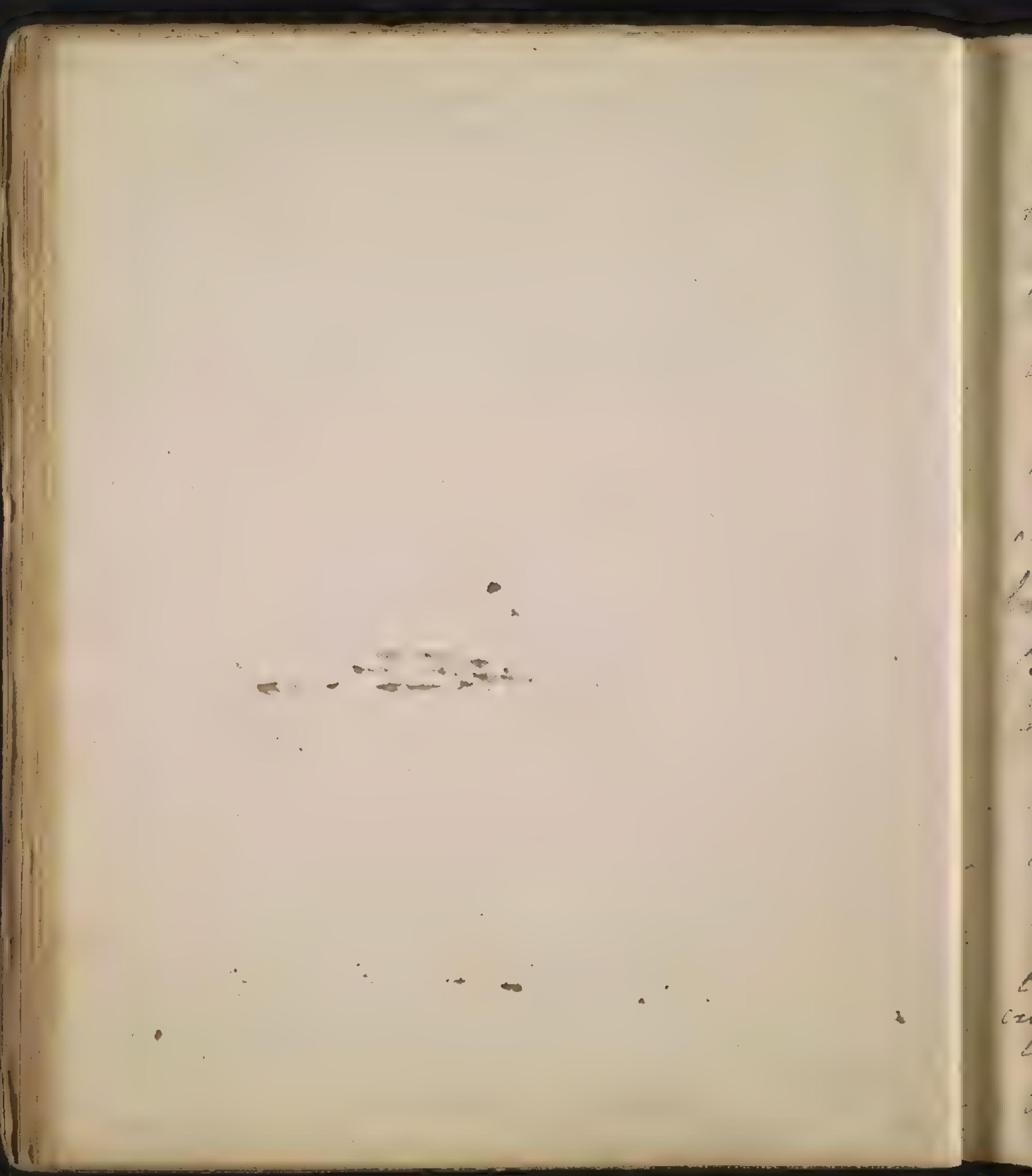
87

Other may be used after Diphtheria loses its
effect. It is a ~~great~~ prompt & powerful anti-
septic, but so valuable that its actions
should be, ^{known}, to valuable part of the system. From 30 to
700 papers out of the System. From 30 to
600 cases of it may be added using however
the common form of application.

✓ The Spanish physicians have lately told us that in the market place of the yellow fever at Cadiz no less than a quantity of Bark was taken daily, & that a less quantity was of no service.

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quantities of Bark should be used &
until the patient is better, & then
provided the increase of debility makes
it necessary. After Bark while I thus
advise large doses of Bark, I must add that
~~large doses of~~ ~~apple bran~~ ~~of~~ ~~few~~ in which
large doses of it are more effectual in the
use of the low water of bark. As there
are several physician tales as that he used
the royal as grade of the plague in Egypt
drinking two bottles ^{infused} ~~more~~ full of an
infusion of Bark and coffee of each a
gill & so pouzzed in half a pint of bovin
water every two or three hours. When
this produces greater effects
than Bark in the low and gangrenous
parts. A deviation of the willow bark
has checked the progress of a fatal in-
flammation



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was at the Illinois ³⁹ Convention of the
Loyal Sons of Paul and was given in it
by a vote. The sense of those opposite
to it will be answered for in
the following. In the low prostate,
or naevous fever the System is in one
of the three following states. A good deal
of the bark taken in the course of four and
five hours ~~consideration~~ would
have, powerful & salutary effect by
removing morbid ~~action~~ ^{by} ~~action~~
and exciting it ^{with} ~~exciting~~ dormant
excitability and converting it into healthy
victorious instantly ~~to fate~~
and permanent. But in those cases in
which there was weak excitement &

Vast stages it is in where vitality
has been expended by protracted anorexia
or exciting causes powerful stimuli
will be not only safe, but indispensably
nursing. Weak stimuli in these cases
do harm.

10

great excretability, which I said formerly
often existed in febrile diseases) the weak
action of Bark and Coffee, and ~~Roots~~
common Bitters, and with the Willow bark
can easily concive us to the number
of six doses of Bark in another
day, or the system taken in the course of a day,
these facts and the observations on Nature,
will be with fresh arguments for
the bark, with small doses of it
in all diseases, especially when
the disease is violent & acute, for their
mercury is entitled to a place among
the Stimulants that are employed in the
low state of fever. I was not led to give it
at first, by observing its good effects
in the Japanese Malague and afterwards
in the Indian ^{and} African
plagues, a Cuban plague created by



the application of a little medicinal
ointment to the side in a torporous fever,
usually to remove the fever. I have
often employed it since and with great
success. Even where it does not affect
the mouth, it does service as a general
anesthetic. When I first gave this no-
tice in so far as medical as I can tell
I did not know it was in use
here in general use in other countries.
In the same year and nearly at the
same time of the year it was given
to me in the West Indies and myself in
the city ~~but~~ ^{and} abroad of London and
in the knowledge of each
other's names. In the course of my

v Sir Robert Wilson speaks in his room
of the efficacy of the remedies in certain
plagues which affected the British
colonies in America.

62

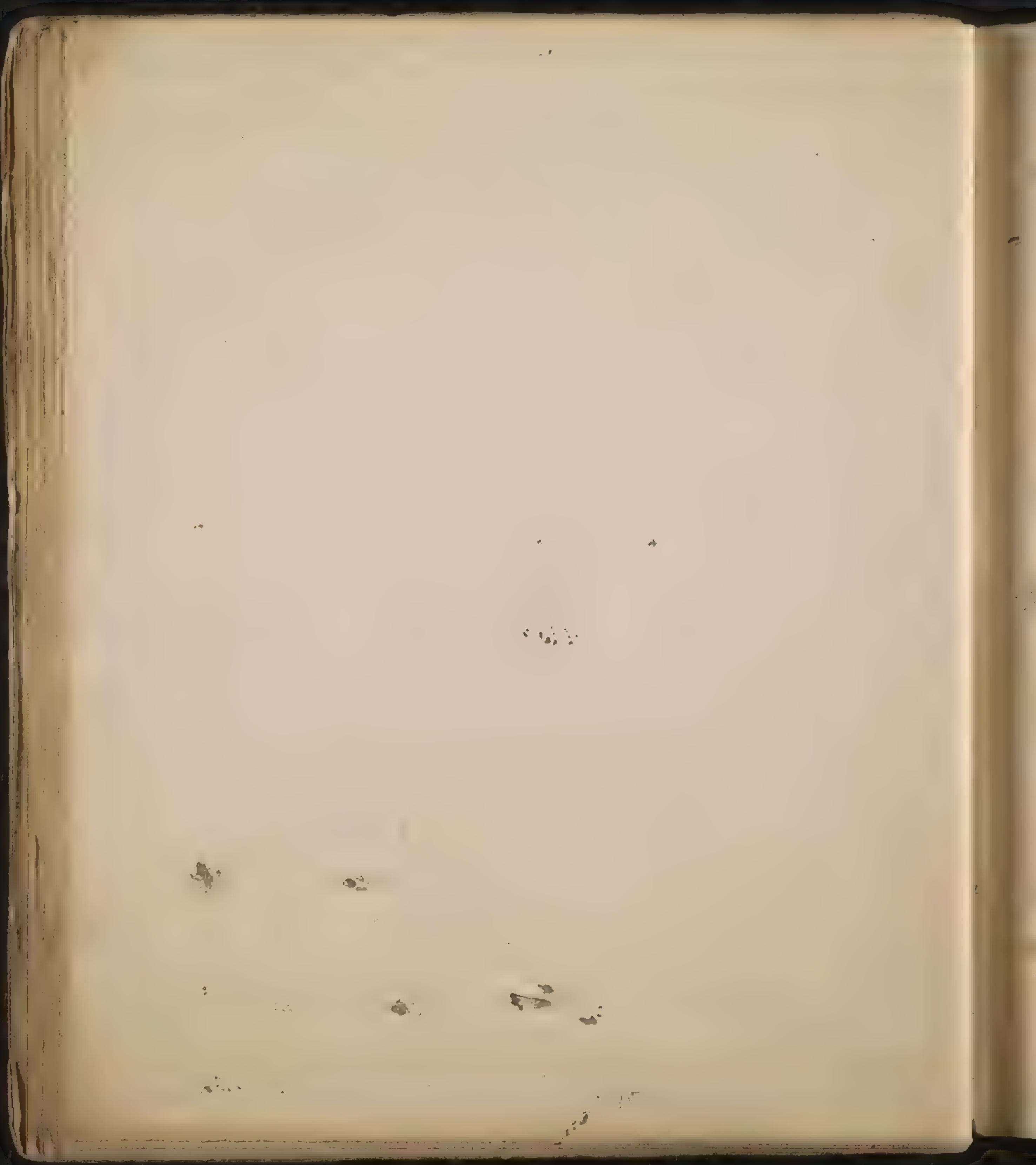
reading I have since discovered that it
was used as a purgative in France in
Italy in the year 1739, and in other
parts of Europe afterwards for the same
purpose. It was because it was supposed
empirically that it fell into disuse
when given before the French in 1793
it is either used or buried. In
yellow fever of 1793 which in former
times forbade bleeding, a salivation was
so common & it is remarkable it
was not easily excited in such cases.
I have never heard of this an insufficiency
of it not being evanescence in the jaw
or throat where it has been given
and used for pericarditis or inflamma-
tive of the system. The smell of mescaline
is alcholized is boronaceous offensive

~~Estimating~~
the Remains which are proper to set upon
the whole by the trading of the same
are different spirits. Other - Water - Wine -
Laud, and others of like sorts, and some of
a few
The remainder which have not been fully
known the people - I suppose to be about 85
The bonds are Bawdy - London - Wine
and spirits - Valentine & Longman
This of course to George as it is by the
hands of George.

13

and the imagination is called in when it has to
do with wood. The good mechanic who uses
the laws of friction is not only in off roads,
but also in the trades of furniture.

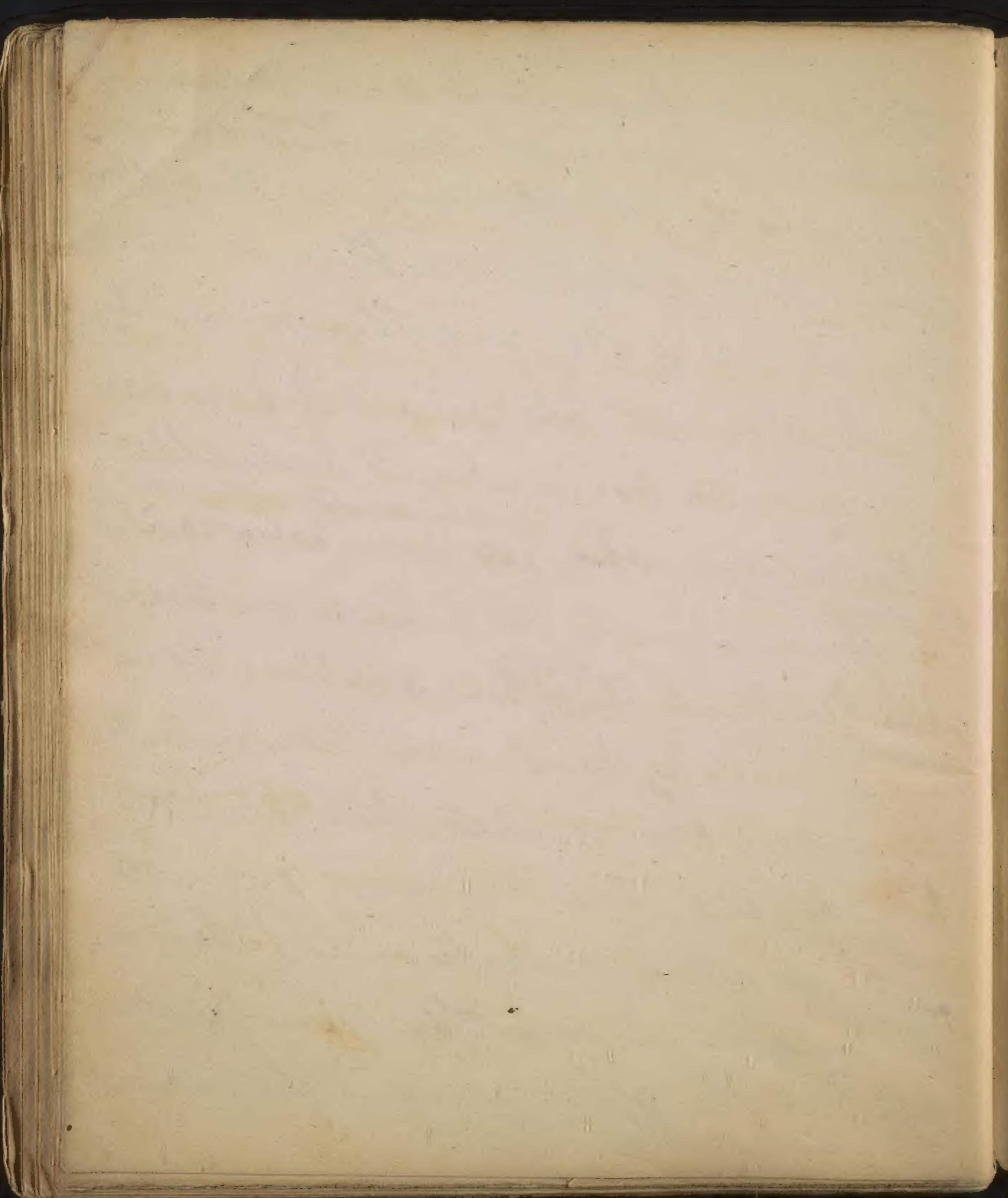
Yours etc From your affec son who this is
very improver in these states of fever,
I have frequently had occasion to observe
that in the military hospitals of the British
Army many more soldiers perished from
want of sleep than from the disease.
With more where they were removed in
a week from one hospital to another
without their falling into the hands of
the British Army. The effects of pure air
would be wonderful in the prostration of
the system. Opium and tobacco I have
seen used in India and by some
into a kind of delirium.



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the patients from land to the pure air of
the ocean in the West Indies. Dr Trotter-phy-
cician to the British Navy says, the yellow
fever was subdued in a ship under the
command of Admiral Thompson by
her leaving a sickly Island & going on
a cruise for two weeks. Dr Dalselle
^{indisposed with low}
tells us that of 400 men who sailed
from Cayenne for France on board
the Elephant ^{of war} ship, but one died. They
were cured by the sea air. He remarks
that this air checked this debilitating
fever, but that they were succeeded
by a constant desire to make water.

In some cases the same habitatory
effects have often followed the removal



of patients ill with ⁴⁵ low fevers from the
town city to a country, and from a
low to high & mountainous situa-
tions.

In every case where patients are
removed for the ~~for~~ benefit of pure air,
they should be conveyed in a boat
or in an ~~an~~ easy chair, or
when practicable, or in a very easy
Chair, long & violent motion of
Carriage. Long & violent motion of
said formerly is always followed with
an increase of fever, and sometimes
with sudden death, as we ~~are~~ now be-
lief witness'd in the yellow fever hos-
pital upon the shore of the Hudson River
in the year 1798.

